(b) if so, whether the Union Government have accorded clearance to the proposed project;

(c) the details of assistance Union Government propose to give to Delhi Government for the same; and

(d) the time by which the proposed project is likely to commence and the schedule prepared for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN) : (a) No Such proposal has been received.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

[Translation]

Salaries of Anganwadi-Balwadi Employees

2813. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE :
SHRI T. GOVINDAN :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the monthly salaries of the Anganwadi-Balwadi employees and to provide other facilities to them;

(b) if so. the details thereof and the action being taken in this regard; and

(c) if not. the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) No, Sir. The Anganwadi Workers, Helpers and Bal Sevikas and Helpers working in Anganwadies and Balwadis respectively are not paid salaries. They are paid an honorarium of a fixed amount. The honorarium paid to Anganwadi Workers category-wise and Helpers and Balsevikas and Helpers is as follows:-

Category	Amount of Honorarium per month
1	2
(A) *Anganwadi Workers*	
1. Non-Matriculate	Rs. 350/-
2. Non-Matriculate with 5 years' honorary work	Rs. 375/-
3. Non-Matriculate with 10 years' honorary work	Rs. 400/-
4. Matriculate	Rs. 400/-
5. Matriculate with 5 years' honorary work	Rs. 425/-
6. Matriculate with 10 years' honorary work	Rs. 450/-
(B) *Helpers*	Rs. 200/-
(C) *Balsevikas*	
1. Trained	Rs. 325/-
2. Untrained	Rs. 275/-
(D) *Helpers*	Rs. 165/-

The anganwadi worker in addition to getting a fixed amount of honorarium is also entitled to TA/DA based on actual Bus/Train fare (Second Class and daily allowance as applicable to Lower Division Clerk as per State Government Rules. The anganwadi helper is also entitled to TA based on actual Bus/Train (Second Class) fare and daily allowance applicable to Grade-D employees of the State Governments. The other benefits to anganwadi workers include facility of maternity leave and 20 days casual leave in a year.

(b) and (c). A number of representations have been received from various Anganwadi Associations/NGOs requesting for enhancement of honorarium of Anganwadi Workers/Helpers. The same are being examined.

[English]

Integrated Child Welfare Scheme

2814. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have formulated any integrated child welfare scheme to wear away children engaged in hazardous occupations/industries;

(b) if so. the details thereof, and the amount of budget allocation made therefor; and

(c) the total number of children rehabilitated under these schemes during the last three years, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) and (b). Government has taken several steps to tackle the problem of child labour. According to the National Child Labour Policy, 1987 the problem of child labour is being tackled through (i) Legislation; (ii) general development programmes for he benefit of children; and (iii) implementation of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act. 1986 already exists to prohibit the employment of children in the interests of children, there are protective provisions in various other labour laws such as the Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952; and Motor Transport (Workers) Act, 1961 etc.

The approach of the Government is to implement all the child related provisions of these laws in a harmonious fashion. Government has taken up a major programme for rehabilitation of about 2.00 million

working children in hazardous occupations by the year 2002. So far 76 child labour projects have been sanctioned in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal to cover over 1.5 lakh children through special schools where they are provided non-formal education, Vocational training, supplementary nutrition, health care and stipend etc. Apart from this, a massive awareness generation campaign has also been launched against the evil of child labour at national, regional and district level. Funds for district level awareness generation have been released to 133 most child labour endemic districts in this country to sansitize people against the practice of child labour. These measures will be consolidated and expanded in the coming years. During 1994-95, the expenditure incurred on the programme was Rs.34.00 crores (Approximately). The allocations for various child labour related programmes for 1996-97 is Rs.56.00 crores.

(c) While the State-wise details regarding the number of children withdrawn from hazardous occupations and put in special schools are not available, it is estimated that about 1.00 lakh children have been withdrawn from hazardous occupations and are presently in schools.

Mansarovar Pilgrimage

2815. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering to provide financial assistance to the pilgrims visiting Mansarovar situated in China on the pattern of assistance being provided to Haj pilgrims;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). The charges payable by a pilgrim going on Kailas Mansarovar Yatra, in 1996, include a payment of US $ 500 to the Chinese authorities and Rs.8,250 to Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam (KMVN). For the Yatra during 1996, the Government decided to peg the amount payable to KMVN by the prilgrim at Rs. 5,000 per pilgrim; Government would bear the rest i.e. Rs. 3,250 per pilgrim.

In addition, Government bears the expenses for facilities provided to the pilgrims which includes medical assistance, security and escort cover through ITBP and UP State police, communication links between Delhi and places enroute on the Indian side and with China, aerial aviation of pilgrims in case of emergencies, cost of publication of advertisements and partial cost of creation of infrastructure of logistics and facilities on the Indian side.

Schemes for Ex-Servicemen

2816. SHRI LALIT ORAON : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the schemes being run for the welfare and rehabilitation of the Ex-Servicemen and the dependents of the deceased soldiers in the Tribal, rural backward and plateau regions in Bihar;

(b) the year-wise amount spent on the welfare and rehabilitation of the Ex-servicemen/dependents of deceased soldiers during the last three years; and

(c) the number of persons benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N.SOMU) : (a) to (c). Important Resettlement and Welfare schemes fro Ex-Servicemen implemented in various States including the State of Bihar are as under :-

Resettlement Schemes

(i) Central Government have reserved 10 per cent of Group 'C' posts and 20 per cent Group 'D' posts for ex-Servicemen. 10 per cent posts of Assistant Commandants in Para Military Forces are also reserved for ex-Servicemen. Central Public Sector Undertakings and Nationalised Banks provide 14.5 per cent reservation in Group 'C' and 24.5 per cent in Group 'D' posts to ex-Servicemen.

(ii) Loans/Financial Assistance for setting up small scale industries, Service industries, Agro-Based industries, Khadi & Village industries are provided to ex-Servicemen under three self-employment schemes known as SEMFEX-I, SEMFEX-II, and SEMFEX-III.

(iii) Government have reserved 7.5% of the Oil product agencies i.e., LPG Kerosene Oil agencies and Petrol Pumps for widows/ dependents of posthumous gallantry award winners, war widows, war disabled and for disabled personnel during peace time with disability of 50% and above.

(iv) A Scheme to raise ex-servicemen coal transport companies is also in operation in the state of Bihar.

Welfare Schemes

(i) Ex-Servicemen are provided free medical treatment in the Military Hospitals.

(ii) Ex-Servicemen suffering from serious diseases are given financial assistance equal to 60% of the total expenditure, for treatment in civil hospitals in case they cannot be treated in